



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE EVENTUALLY. WHY NOT NOW?

By THEODORE STANFIELD, of New York

WHEREAS in former days war was conducted by armies consisting of a small percentage of the belligerent nations' population, in our day it has degenerated into a struggle between their entire populations. The total human, industrial, and financial resources of a nation will henceforth have to be thrown into the consuming flame of war. During the nineteenth century, with all its wars, including Napoleon's campaigns and our own Civil War, five million soldiers were killed, while in the recent war of four years' duration over ten millions were killed, over fifteen millions were wounded, and tens of millions of civilians—men, women, and children—were destroyed. As Justice John H. Clarke, of the United States Supreme Court, well said: "The resort to applied science for agencies for the destruction of life and property in the late war warns us that unless our civilization devises some means to make an end of war, war will make an end of our civilization."

THE SLAUGHTERING POWER OF SCIENCE

Science is increasing the slaughtering power of weapons, of chemicals, and of gases by leaps and bounds. Indeed, the next great war threatens to exterminate most of the inhabitants of large sections of the earth's crust. This peril has made civilized men begin to sense the danger of race suicide by war. In fact, this danger has already aroused the strongest of all human instincts, the instinct of the preservation of life. That instinct and man's reason are now entering upon a conflict with man's greed and his lust for power. To this conflict may well be ascribed the phenomena of the present world-wide effort to abolish war. While another and more murderous war may be necessary before the mass of men realize the danger of race suicide by war, who, surveying the marvelous accomplishments of man, a puny creature scarcely six feet high, a mere speck by comparison with the forty-two million feet of the earth's diameter, can believe that this conscious reasoning and moral being will not, before it is too late, perceive and avert this danger? Who can believe that mankind will commit suicide rather than abolish war?

THE PATH OF NOW

Although man knows not whence he came nor whither he goeth, he feels he is on the way. Physically, he is dominated by the instincts of self-preservation and reproduction, which together form an instinct, common to the individual and to the masses, to maintain human life on earth. Mentally, he is ruled by the instinct of curiosity for the truth about himself and his environment. Spiritually, he is moved by an instinctive faith in the worth and higher purpose of human life. His moral and ethical conceptions of right and wrong appear grounded in a combination of the desire to maintain life on earth and the impulse to believe in its worth and higher purpose. From these the conviction arises that whatever is constructive of physical and spiritual life is right, while whatever is destructive therefore is wrong.

Curiosity to understand himself and the forces of nature impel the unceasing effort to discover the first cause of human life on earth and its ultimate end. This effort, this quest, this instinctive purpose, is the bond which unites the dead, the living, and the unborn. Whether or not they perceive it, all have the same objective. All are fellow-workers, partners, and comrades in the common effort to solve the riddle of the universe. How dazzling a joint adventure!

MAN'S MOVEMENTS

Every human being's existence and happiness depend upon his ability to adapt himself to his environment and his environment to himself. The net result of all human effort is a stock of ever-increasing knowledge of man's physical and spiritual nature and of his environment. The latter consists not only in the mere physical facts of his surroundings, but also in his understanding and his control of them. Although any individual's physical environment remains unchanged, except as he moves about on the earth's crust, mankind's knowledge of and power over these physical facts constantly increase.

As the tropical zone saps his energies and the arctic zone absorbs them, he crowds into the temperate zone, which is now almost filled up. Already in the temperate zone more people press upon some of its lands than they can feed, clothe, and shelter. In consequence the less energetic dwellers in the tropics have had to be conquered and their raw materials and foodstuffs secured in exchange for the surplus human energies of the temperate zone, in the form of manufactures. The tropics are now either occupied by independent peoples or are parceled out among the strongest groups of the temperate zones. The arctics have thus far yielded too little food, shelter, and clothing to arouse vigorous competition.

THE RECORD OF WAR

Constant warfare, interrupted by brief breathing spells of peace, naturally marked the epoch during which human beings have been populating and competing for the temperate zone and conquering the tropical and arctic zones. But now, in our day, we find the temperate zone parceled out among the nations and almost filled up with peoples. We also find wide differences in density of population pressing for readjustment. We see mankind entering upon the final stage of this first epoch. We perceive a second epoch approaching, where the temperate zone is completely filled up.

DIVISION OF HISTORY

Should not history be divided into such epochs rather than into ancient, medieval, and modern? Was not ancient history modern history to the Roman? Will not modern history be medieval history a thousand years hence? Would not a division of history into epochs of mankind's basic relations to the earth's crust direct itself to the realities of the story of human life on this earth, instead of to its mere superficial events.

When, early in the nineteenth century, it appeared that the population of the world was increasing much faster than the food supply, Malthus announced that only by positive checks, such as starvation, disease, war,

and misery in all its forms, or by preventive checks upon excessive births, could the world's population be kept within the bounds of the world's food supply. During the nineteenth century England's people increased fourfold, Germany's threefold, and the population of the European continent as a whole rose from 200,000,000 to 400,000,000. Had it not been for the opening up of huge new food-producing areas in North and South America, Australia, and Africa, the pressure of population on food supply would have become acute early in the nineteenth century.

THE QUESTION OF POPULATION

The population of the world, which in 1810 was estimated to be six hundred and eighty-two million people, has risen to about one billion seven hundred millions and is increasing annually by about fifteen millions per annum. At this rate, of about 1 per cent per annum, it will double in about sixty-five years. The threat to life of insufficient food supply was not ignored by the human life instinct, nor yet dealt with by human reason. The readjustment of population to food supply was not left blindly to the positive checks, such as starvation, disease, war, and misery, nor were the preventive checks upon excessive births consciously, knowingly, publicly applied. Instinctively, subconsciously, and silently life protects itself against destruction. Since the middle of the nineteenth century the birth rate has declined in all civilized countries and is still falling. In England it fell from 35 per thousand per annum, in the decade from 1850 to 1860 to 27 per thousand from 1900 to 1905; in France from 26 per thousand to 21, and in Germany from 36 or 37 to 33 or 34. The population of France is already stationary, while England's population will probably be stationary by the middle of this century.

In general, the marriage rate in most countries, though it shows a slight tendency to decline, has varied little. It is usually not far from eight per thousand. Any individual couple, if asked why it has deliberately chosen to have fewer children than its ancestors, would, of course, not ascribe its choice to a realization that the world's population was increasing faster than the food supply. The high cost of living, they would probably mention, due to the increasing pressure of population on food supply. In the nineteenth century the human-life instinct, threatened by an adequate food supply, has subconsciously adjusted itself to its changed environment. In the twentieth century the same most powerful of all instincts, threatened by modern war with the extermination of human life, has set to work to abolish war before war destroys life.

PEACE INEVITABLE

It thus appears that an examination of the fundamental facts of human life on earth compels the conclusion that international peace is ultimately inevitable. Is the intelligence and insight of our twentieth century sufficient to abolish war, or will much more murderous wars than the recent one be required to demonstrate to the great mass of men the vital necessity of establishing international peace? That is the question.

THE OPEN DOOR

Its History and Conflict with Spheres of Interest

By DAVID D. O'DARE

ON SEPTEMBER 6, 1899, John Hay, Secretary of State, instructed the United States ambassadors at London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Rome, and Tokyo to get, if possible, a declaration in favor of the Open Door policy with regard to their respective spheres of interest in China. This move was the first enunciation of a benevolent and considerate note in the relation of foreign nations to China and represents the nucleus around which our Far Eastern policy has developed. The original items of the policy to which John Hay sought the adherence of interested powers were three:

- (1) Assurance that no nation having a sphere of interest or a lease on territory in China would interfere with treaty ports or vested interests in her territory.
- (2) Like tariff rates for all nations within the spheres of interest, tariff to be collected by China.
- (3) Equal harbor dues and railroad charges for all nations.

NECESSITY FOR POLICY

Such a policy was necessary to protect the trade and commerce of the United States in China. In 1895, at the close of the Chino-Japanese War, a "scramble for concessions" on the part of European nations began. Japan took as spoils of her victory Formosa, the Pescadores, and South Manchuria. Russia, however, objected to Japan's presence in South Manchuria, and, supported by France and Germany, succeeded in forcing the recession of this territory to China. Japan was successful, however, in obtaining a non-alienation treaty, which amounted to obtaining a sphere of interest, in her mind if not in the mind of China's statesmen, regarding the rich province of Fukien. France obtained concessions on the frontier of her colony, Indo-China. As a compensation for France's concession and in order to protect her sea-going trade, England sought and gained a concession of lands on the North Burma frontier and some new ports in South China. In addition, she obtained a non-alienation treaty covering the Yangtze Valley, which is the territory feeding into Hongkong, the commercial center ceded to her by China at the end of the Opium War. Russia was granted railroad and financial privileges in northern Manchuria and Port Arthur. On a flimsy pretext, Germany leased Kiaochow Bay and obtained the right of railroad construction in Shantung province as well as mining and financial concessions.

In general, the term "concession" expressed the granting of rights to construct and administer railroads, right of priority in enterprises to develop the country, and right to be first consulted regarding loans affecting the territory concerned. "Spheres of interest express a principle that no other power except the one in whose favor the sphere of interest exists shall be permitted to acquire concessions or to exert any control or interest whatso-